

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

## The Recent Attack on Our Pickets.

## SEVERAL OF THE NEW-YORK 14TH MISSING.

## COWARDICE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

## THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

## Now the English Minister Regards the Affair.

## THE ADVANCE OF REBEL PICKETS.

## General Fremont's Body Guard Rejected.

## COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. PRENTICE.

## Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

## THE ATTACK ON THE PICKETS OF THE NEW-YORK FOURTEENTH.

The attack made yesterday afternoon upon the pickets of the 14th New-York Regiment, who were on duty from Falls Church to a point two miles and a half south-west on the road leading to Fairfax Court-House, turns out more demonstrably than first supposed. This morning, the regiment returned to their quarters, where the roll of Company H, Capt. De Berville, being called, it was discovered, beside two soldiers of that company found dead in the woods adjoining Brush's Farm this morning, and one member wounded, ten others are missing. The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing:

Dead—Seymour and Walter Taylor.  
Wounded—Wm. Stryker, seriously it is thought.  
Missing—Lieutenant Gummam, Sergeant McNeil, Privates Wm. A. Ladden, Daniel McCannell, Geo. Miller, E. Rich, Wm. Campbell, Clinton Pettit, Nathaniel Lyon.

It is thought some men have wandered off, and will return in a few days. Seymour and Walter appeared to have been struck on the back side of the head with carbines. No gunshot wound was found on them. The attack was made by about 300 cavalry, from that portion of the woods which constitute the boundaries of Brush's Farm. Dooin and Brush were arrested last Sunday on suspicion of giving information, which led to the capture of the portion of soldiers foraging expedition to their farm. Stryker was shot, and he in turn shot an officer, who, together with his horse, were seen to fall. Stone was found dead this morning. Stryker was left on the field for dead. Women at Brush's house in the vicinity state they saw three dead bodies of Rebel soldiers, and that they took away eight wounded men in a wagon, two of whom were red caps. This is the color of the cap worn by the Brooklyn Regiment. The bodies of the dead men were stripped. Seymour is known to have had considerable money in his possession. Gen. McDowell and Wadsworth were reviewing the division at the time. Gen. Wadsworth and Dr. Pinn, brigade surgeon, made a tour of inspection of the camps in the brigade last Sunday, and found the troops in remarkably healthy condition.

**THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.**  
Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news that Mason and Slidell were on their way to Fort Warren. Although necessarily silent in his official capacity, unofficially he is almost impertinent in his conversation. He assumes that there can be no question between his Government and ours, for the reason that the United States must yield the point in controversy, will disavow the act of Capt. Walker, and must return Mason and Slidell to the bosom of the only power which seems likely to desire the dismemberment of this great Republic. Edward Everett, Edward M. Stanton, and Beverly Johnson have expressed the opinion that our right to take and keep Mason and Slidell was unquestionable.

**ADVANCE OF REBEL PICKETS.**  
The Rebel pickets have advanced a mile or two since Sunday. Gen. Porter reports a considerable force two miles from Vienna, whose purpose, according to the rumors which reach him, is to sweep off all forage beyond Falls Church.

**THE ARREST OF GEN. MCKINSTRY.**  
The arrest of Gen. McKinstry, which he describes in a recent card to some extent, was made upon the evidence embraced in the report of the Congressional Committee of Investigation. No other evidence was given or required, and none other will be needed.  
**GEN. FREMONT'S "BODY-GUARD."**  
The only communication received from Gen. Fremont, since he was suspended, was his request to be allowed to retain his "body-guard." The Government declined to accede to his wishes.

**CHIEF OF GEN. HALLECK'S STAFF.**  
Gen. Culver, lately of Gen. Scott's staff, has been appointed chief of Gen. Halleck's staff, and Chief of Engineers. He leaves for St. Louis on Thursday.

**NO NEWS FROM THE GULF.**  
There is no news from the Gulf. Although voluminous dispatches, brought by the Rhode Island, with dates to November 1, were received to-day, not a word is said of the destruction or capture of the Sumter, and the reports to that effect must, therefore, be dismissed as untrue.

**THE GRAND REVIEW.**  
All Washington will attend the great review to-morrow at Bailey's Cross Roads.

**ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.**  
To-day, an engine and cars ran out on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad beyond Springfield—the first time since the Bull Run battle.

**THE FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK ACCEPTED.**  
J. M. McKim's 45th New-York Regiment has been accepted as an Engineer Regiment, and Col. Murphy is made Colonel of Engineers. They will construct a pontoon bridge across the East Branch, near the Navy-Yard, on Thursday, in the presence of the President and other distinguished officials.

**COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. PRENTICE.**  
A complimentary dinner was given this evening to George D. Prentice, Editor of the Louisville Journal, at the residence of Col. John W. Forney. Among the guests were Secretary Cameron, First-Assistant Postmaster-General Kason, Assistant Attorney-General George A. Coffey, Senators Wilkinson, McDougal, Trumbull, and Pomeroy, Adj.-Gen. Thomas, Gen. Porter and Sykes, the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and Prof. Backe. After an elegant supper, Secretary Cameron made a few remarks. He said that we were in the midst of a great war, greater than we believed at the commencement. The most important portion of the country in relation to the war was Kentucky, and he was happy to see a man present here who had done more than any other man toward the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] He regretted that he had not the power of language to say what was due to the services of the distinguished guest. He had no doubt as to the result of the war. He had faith in the Anglo-Saxon race which covered this continent, and still greater faith in the virtue and intelligence of the great white laboring population, in achieving our final success. He had always loved the people of the South, but he had felt that the North was in the end to carry liberty over the world by the virtue of its courage and its constancy. He had felt doubtful but of two or three of the States; but he felt that if Kentucky was true to the Union, Tennessee would follow her, and when he saw that pert paper, the Journal, give its columns to the defense of the Union, he felt that the Union was safe. He proposed the health of Mr. Prentice. Mr. Prentice's remarks were brief. He merely wished to remark that he agreed with his esteemed friend in his estimate of the magnitude of this war, and he could only add that he thought the Secretary of War equal to the task. [Applause.] The company separated at an early hour.

**LAND SURVEYS.**  
The General Land Office has just received the returns of survey for the following described ranches in California:

1. Cañada de Salinas, confirmed to John Keys for 6,645 acres, on La Purisima River.  
2. Cañada de Verde y arroyo de la Purisima, confirmed to Jose Antonio Alvaro for 8,868.85 acres, on the Pacific Ocean, between Purisima and Tundia Creek.  
3. Rancho tres ojos de agua, confirmed to Nicolas Dado for 178.05 acres, near to the north end of the Bay of Monterey.

**PENSIONS.**  
The following pensions were granted on the 18th inst.:

D. D. Lock, corporal Company C, 14th Regiment N. Y. V., for loss of the leg, caused by injuries received by a fall; \$6 per month. N. H. Wencker, private Company 1, 3d Regiment Mo. Volunteers, for rifle-burn through right knee, depriving him of use of the limb; \$4 per month. John M. Van Cott, private Company B, 3d Regiment Wis. Volunteers, for muscular hernia; total disability; \$8 per month. Hannah S. Young, widow of Charles C. Young, first-class musician 5th Regiment Maine Volunteers; \$10 per month.

To the Associated Press.  
Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

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**THE ATTACK ON OUR PICKETS.**  
Mention was made in a previous dispatch of a skirmish yesterday afternoon, two miles and a half south-west of Falls Church, since which time additional particulars have been ascertained. The charge upon our pickets near Brush's house was made by 300 or more rebel cavalry, and this occasioned the stampede. There was heavy firing on both sides, our men gallantly standing their ground, but were compelled to retreat to the reserve, in consequence only of the superior force and cavalry advantage of the enemy, who, as it was yesterday stated, fell back on the advance of our reinforcements. The charge of the rebel cavalry was made on the pickets of Company H, 14th Brooklyn regiment. The following are the names of the killed: Privates Seymour and Walter Taylor. Mortally wounded: Private Wm. Stryker. Missing: Lieut. Gummam, Sergt. McNeil, Privates W. A. Ladden, Daniel McCannell, Geo. Miller, E. Rich, J. F. Rich, Wm. Campbell, Clinton Pettit, and Nathaniel Lyon.

This morning a strong force was sent out by order of Gen. McDowell, to the neighborhood where the skirmish took place. The dead bodies of Seymour and Taylor were found stripped of their clothing, and the skull smashed in, as if done by the butt of a carbine. No other wounds were visible. It is therefore supposed the men were beaten to death. A woman living in the vicinity stated that the rebels carried away three of their own dead, together with six wounded. From her description of the uniform, two of the latter belonged to the Brooklyn Regiment.

**COMMISSIONERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.**  
W. W. Lehard, the great stock raiser of Western Texas, has been commissioned by the Secretary of War as Commissioner of Subsistence, and assigned to the staff of Brig.-Gen. Meagher of the Irish brigade, with the rank of Major.

**FROM GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.**  
Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
The Division headquarters and wagonmaster received two months' pay on Saturday.  
A preliminary meeting by many of the commission officers was held on Saturday night to form a Masonic Lodge for this Division. Many distinguished men were present.  
Everything in the shape of locomotive, machinery, &c., belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been removed by the rebels, and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double-track for twenty miles has been torn up.

Last week Major Stone, Chief of the Provost Guard, with a company of cavalry paid a visit to the neighborhood of Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland. He made the arrest of the Rev. Samuel Leach, a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, whom he sent to Fort Mifflin. Other cases where parties were charged with disaffection, were investigated and dismissed. Much to the regret of his subordinates of the guard, and the pleasure of his regimental command, Major Stone has resigned his position, having been promoted from a captaincy to a majority, during his absence on detached service.

The 1st Brigade, and probably others, have been ordered to report their full strength, equipments, &c., to Washington immediately. A rumor has been circulated in camp that Gen. Banks, with his command, will be ordered to some more active duty this week.

John Canfield of Cumberland, and John Rowan of this district have been discharged from arrest by Gen. Banks.

The Massachusetts regiments are making preliminary arrangements to celebrate Thanksgiving in camp. Turkeys, chickens, and pumpkins are being procured.

**THE NEW-YORK FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.**  
ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
The 53d New-York Regiment arrived here after a passage of forty-five hours. All are well. The men conducted themselves in a manner to meet the approbation of their Colonel and the officers of the transport, maintaining in all things the best order and discipline.

**RECAPTURE OF TWENTY-TWO WAGONS AND TWO HUNDRED ONES.**  
KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
The party of Col. Jennison's men who left here on Saturday for Pleasant Hill succeeded in recapturing twenty-two of the wagons and two hundred of the oxen belonging to the Government, reported to have been burned by the rebels at that place. The rebel force twelve hundred men. They are posted three miles from Pleasant Hill, and will be attacked to-night.

**THE ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS INTO VIRGINIA FROM MARYLAND.**  
BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
All the troops, except the 92d and 93d Regiments, for Dixie.

A messenger with a flag of truce, had arrived in Newton, and communicated to Gen. Lockwood that those in arms in Accomac had laid down their arms and claimed his protection. Capt. Richards' Cavalry, with Capt. Merrill as guide, had advanced as far as Drummondstown, to learn their determination.

A messenger just from Newton as the last left Salisbury, informs our correspondent that Capt. Merrill had returned, and that the Cavalry did not go below Drummondstown, but that the Stars and Stripes are floating over the place.

**THE SANTA FE RAIL.**  
KANSAS CITY, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.  
The Santa Fe and Carson City rail arrived here yesterday, two days ahead of time, bringing Santa Fe dates to November 2.

The through messenger from Santa Fe reports that all along, the roads were in good condition.

The Navajo Indians were committing serious depredations in different parts of the territory within the past few days.

Capt. Hatch has been appointed Brigadier-General in the Volunteer service, and will be ordered to the States soon, to take command in Gen. McClellan's army.

At 12 o'clock, on the 1st inst., flags were hung at half-mast in Santa Fe, and a salute was fired to the memory of Gen. Gibson, who, for over forty years to his death, had been Quartermaster-General for the U. S. Army.

Col. Canby having made a requisition upon the Governor of New-Mexico for 12,000 mules for the United States service, the latter has issued an order to the Major-Generals of divisions, in which he designates the proportion of men which is to furnish the force that mules will be stationed at the different points in the Territory to furnish them, while the regulars and volunteers are in service in the field.

Four hundred men will be stationed at Fort Union, four hundred at Albuquerque, four hundred at Santa Fe, and two hundred at Fort Craig.

ings shall be paid, together with such other conditions as the Collector or other officer shall deem just and expedient in order to secure the object contemplated by the act aforesaid. The execution of such bond, and the discharge of the vessel shall not delay the institution or prosecution of proceedings for the condemnation of the insurgent interest, but this same shall be commenced and prosecuted in all respects so far as practicable in the same manner as if the vessel still remained in the custody of the Collector or other officer making its seizure in this case, of the commencement of the suit, of the result of the trial, and of the time of sale, if a sale be ordered, and the result thereof.

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**GEN. HUNTER SUPERSEDED IN MISSOURI.**  
St. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
Gen. Hunter has relinquished, and Gen. Halleck assumed command of this Department.

**OUR GLORIOUS THREE HUNDRED.**  
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## SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
The Memphis Appeal of the 15th acknowledges a loss at Belmont of 635 killed, wounded, and missing, and reports the Union loss at 1,000. It says Col. Logan acknowledged that the Unionists were whipped.

The Richmond Whig of the 5th says that the Confederate Army in Virginia is reorganized. The State is constituted a Department, comprising the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley, and Aquia, under the chief command of Gen. Johnston. Gen. Beauregard commands the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Thomas Jackson that of the Valley, and Gen. Holmes Aquia.

The army of the Potomac comprises four divisions—the first, including the Valley, under Gen. Doreen; second, G. W. Smith; third, Gen. Longstreet; fourth, Gen. Kirby Smith.

Troops continue to pass through Richmond northwardly. The 4th Texas and 5th Georgia left on the 18th for the Potomac.

All the Union prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

The rumor that Gen. Lee had left South-Western Virginia for South Carolina is confirmed.

Gen. Floyd again commands the rebel forces opposite to Gen. Rosecrans.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th, publishes correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Winde, telling the latter to make choice of the Union prisoners as hostages for Southern privates.

As a hostage for Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, this fell on Col. Corcoran, who was ordered into a close confinement in the felon's cell.

The other hostages are Col. Lee, Coggeswell, Wilcox, and Wood; Lieutenant-Colonels Brown and Neff; and Majors Potter, Rogers, Vodge; and Captains Richmond, Brownson, and Jellies.

Gen. Winde is en route.

The Memphis Appeal says the journey from Richmond to Memphis occupies four days, owing to the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be speedily rebuilt.

The railroad managers are using every effort to keep communication by ferries and temporary bridges. There is great excitement along the road, especially at Knoxville. Pardon Brownlow had left for parts unknown. Five hundred Unionists were reported at Union town when the bridge was burned.

Col. Joseph Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee politician, was killed at the polls on election day.

Several skirmishes between Unionists and Secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Gen. Zollicoffer's forces from Cumberland Gap to Eastern Kentucky is unfounded. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show that Gen. Zollicoffer is still at the Gap with 5,000 troops. A brigade of Tennesseans, under Gen. Carroll, had orders to re-engage Gen. Zollicoffer.

The Bowling Green Courier of the 13th states that three regiments, and two companies of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, were sent from Bowling-green in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., supposed for Gen. Zollicoffer's relief. This movement originated in the report of an advance on Danville.

The explosion of the large gun at Columbus killed eight men, including three officers. Gen. Polk was held up several days by its concussion.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes for the first time the official report of the secret proceedings of last Spring's Virginia Convention. It is full of interesting developments.

The friends and opponents of Gen. Beauregard were carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond. Gen. Beauregard publishes a card in the Whig, requesting his friends not to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention to retire to private life at the end of the war.

The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the Confederate Government in some of Gen. Beauregard's orders and reports.

Gov. Harris of Tennessee, in a proclamation on the 13th, urgently appeals for private arms to now five regiments now in camp, and threatens punishment to deserters if no arms are furnished.

The Legislature, on the 13th, passed a law authorizing Gov. Harris to seize all private arms, and call 10,000 men into the service.

A. G. Brown and James Pugh have been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi Rebel Senators.

The Fort Smith Times says that the wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

Pettus is almost unanimously re-elected Governor of Mississippi.

**FROM FORTRESS MONROE.**  
FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
Via Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

The steamer Rhode Island has returned from Key West and the Tortugas, but brings no news. She came up by the Gulf Stream, and saw nothing of the fleet.

The S. R. Spaulding is expected from Matanzas to-morrow.

Three small gunboats have today arrived here en route to Havana Inlet.

There is no news to-day from ON Point.

**THE GUNBOAT PENOBSCOT.**  
BOSTON, Monday, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
The gunboat Penobscot, built here by Messrs. C. P. Carter & Co., was launched to-day.

**SEIZURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY BY THE REBELS.**  
LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
The steamer Sunshine has arrived here from St. Louis. A lot of commissary stores and Government wagons destined for Fort Leavenworth, were taken from Waverly, Mo., by a gang of rebels under the command of Joe Shelby.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**  
BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.  
The Massachusetts 25th Regiment, Col. Jones, and the Connecticut 9th, Col. Cahill, embarked this afternoon on board the steamship Constitution. Both regiments were enthusiastically cheered on their march through the city. The 9th was largely recruited from the old 6th of 19th of April fame. They were reviewed on the Common by Gen. Butler previous to embarking. They are splendidly armed and equipped, with a full band and drum corps. The Constitution proceeds to Portland, where the Maine 11th Regiment, Col. Sherley, will embark. She will then return Southward.

Major Wightman and the City Council visited the Constitution to-day, by invitation of Capt. Fletcher, and were greatly delighted with her massive machinery and magnificent proportions.

praise and recognition, I propose, as a national festival, that every man who has the heart to find to do it shall contribute a dollar, and when the sum is sufficient a sword shall be presented to each survivor of the gallant band, and a gold medal to the chief mourner of each of the fallen. I enclose my dollar.

ONE OF THE GRATEFUL.

**FROM MARYLAND.**  
Falling Leaves.  
From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1861.  
Gen. Scott's favorite idea was, that the Grand Army of the Potomac should not move against the Rebel forces at Manassas until the time of falling leaves. As that time has come, we may look out for stirring news in that direction every day. Indeed, it is whispered that this week will bring forth the most auspicious results in that quarter—not the least of which will be the utter demolition of Jeff. Davis's tyrannids. God grant it!

The time of falling leaves has culminated in many decisive blows, elsewhere, if not on the Potomac, and though the backward movement of the Army of the Mississippi, after Gen. Fremont drove the enemy out of Missouri, has been anything but pleasant news to the public ear, let us hope that there was no need to pursue Price any further, and that this retrograde movement is only preliminary to a descent of the Mississippi river by the all-comprising fleet of gunboats under Gen. Halleck and Capt. Foote.

Bishop Ames of the M. E. C., just from the West, reports that the great Armada on the bosom of the Father of Waters is nearly ready for starting. I hope the Union men of South Missouri will escape the vengeance of Price.

Gen. Dix's first military campaign to Accomac and Northampton Counties, in East Virginia, was going on very successfully at last dates. It is to be hoped that Gen. Lockwood, the gallant Delawarean, will add another wreath to the brows of his loyal State.

Gen. Dix's forthcoming proclamation to the Virginians in that quarter will be of the nature of, but if they do not suffice, he is the very man to try what virtue there will be in stones. The people of that section are suffering for the necessities of life, which their sweet potato and oyster trade bring to them from Baltimore and the Eastern cities, because of the violence of the Rebel authorities. Their expulsion or their destruction must speedily relieve that part of the peninsula.

The reopening of the Potomac has been set down for to-day by many of the quidnuncs, but happen when it may, it will be a signal relief to the poor of the District in the matter of anthracite coal, upon which they so foolishly depend, notwithstanding the proximity and ample supply of Cumberland coal. Its closing should never have been permitted for a moment. It is now seen that the navy could have kept its southern bank clear of hostile batteries had the gunboats plying up and down its waters been permitted to shell the strategic points and headlands. Every one of the Rebel batteries is now at the mercy of our batteries on the northern bank.

Col. Cochrane's fully reported speech to his regiment, and Gen. Cameron's endorsement thereof, are having a favorable effect upon the public mind of our city, in spite of the old fogeyism of some of the Union would-be leaders, who are ready to see the Union destroyed if it can't be saved without destroying human slavery. Let but the sense of the Government conform to Col. Cochrane's policy, and the people of Maryland will hail the endorsement as the beginning of the end of the rebellion. As I have already more than once said, public sentiment in our State is at the turning point in this slavery controversy. It will sweep away the remnants of the uncivilized institution in our midst the moment it sees that the Government prefers its destruction to the degradation of the Union.

The capture by Com. Wilkes of the San Juanito of these two rebel ships, Jim Mason and Jack Slidell, has set the Secessionists of Baltimore wild with joy at the prospect of its involving us in a war with England, for this, as it seems to them, our manifest violation of the rights of hospitality on English soil, which the deck of an English vessel necessarily is. It will be time enough to pass judgment on the case when the facts are officially known. Meantime, I hope it will not be regarded as treason to the